The United Press International wires carried the following as a second-day story on the lawsuit.

United Press International August 3, 1960

(Cancer Suit)

Miami -- Both sides in a $1.5 million lung cancer damage suit against the American Tobacco Co. claimed victory today, and it appeared the jury's findings supported their claims.

The 12-member jury, composed of 11 smokers and one non-smoker, ruled yesterday that Miami contractor Edwin P. Green died as a result of 30 years of heavy cigaret smoking. But the jury disallowed damages against American Tobacco by Green's estate.

It was the first time the question of whether cigarets can cause lung cancer has ever reached a jury in the United States.

Dr. Larry V. Hastings, attorney for the estate, said his side had won a "moral victory."

"We hope the findings will provide the impetus to make them (tobacco companies) take steps toward producing a safer cigaret," Hastings said.

He said he did not believe the jury's decision might lead to many more suits agsinst tobacco firms, saying that each case of lung cancer is different.

In New York, American Tobacco Vice President Alfred F. Bowden said, "It is gratifying that the first jury to decide a lung cancer case has returned a verdict in favor of our company.

"Testimony by doctors and scientists during the trial brought out the fact that the theory of cigaret smoking as the cause of cancer of the lung is not substantiated."

Jury Rejects Damage Claim In Cig Death

Miami, Aug. 2 (UPI).—A federal court jury ruled today that a Miami man died as a result of smoking cigarets for 30 years but refused to hold the American Tobacco Co. liable.

The decision came after 10 hours of deliberation in a $1.5 million damage suit filed by the estate of Edwin P. Green, who died in 1958 of lung cancer. It was the first time such a suit, directly attacking a tobacco manufacturer over the disputed claim that cigarets may cause lung cancer, had gone to a jury.

Ruled on Three Points

The 12-member jury ruled on four questions: whether Green had lung cancer; whether lung cancer caused his death; whether the lung cancer was caused by his smoking Lucky Strike cigarets, and whether the American Tobacco Co. was liable for his death.

The jury answered yes on the first three questions, but no on the last.

Eleven of the jurors are cigaret smokers. The 12th does not smoke.

A Point to Ponder

A court official said the jury's verdict indicated it felt that the danger of cigarets in causing cancer was not known sufficiently in February, 1956—when Green's cancer was discovered—to hold the company liable.

This posed the legal question of whether the verdict serves notice on cigaret manufacturers that they might be held liable in the future.

A similar damage suit against Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. at Pittsburgh ended in May when the judge ordered a directed verdict of acquittal, tossing out a $1,250,000 damage suit filed by Otto Pritchard, Pittsburgh cabinetmaker. Pritchard contended he contracted lung cancer from smoking Chesterfield cigarets for 25 years.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
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A Federal court jury ruled that a Miami man died as a result of smoking cigarets for 30 years but refused to hold American Tobacco Co. liable for his death. A $1.5 million damage suit had been filed by the estate of Edwin P. Green, who died in 1958 of lung cancer. However, the jury held that the danger of cigarets in causing cancer was not known sufficiently in February, 1956—when Green's cancer was discovered—to hold the tobacco company liable.

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